PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN

(11)Publication number:

11-278925

(43) Date of publication of application: 12.10.1999

(51)Int.Cl.

HO1B

(21)Application number: 10-079783

(71)Applicant : KYOCERA CORP

(22) Date of filing:

26.03.1998

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(54) DIELECTRIC PORCELAIN COMPOSITION AND LAMINATE

(57)Abstract:

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To obtain a dielectric porcelain composition capable of improving stability of color tone to baking conditions without Q value and baking at a low temperature.

SOLUTION: This dielectric porcelain composition is obtained by adding a B-containing compound in an amount of 3-20 pts.wt. expressed in terms of B2O3 and an alkali metalcontaining compound in an amount of 1-10 pts.wt. expressed in terms of an alkali metal carbonate and an Ag-containing compound in an amount of 0.04-0.11 pts.wt. expressed in terms of Ag2O to 100 pts.wt. main component in which (x) satisfies the formula; $0 \le (x) \le 0.2$ when a compositional formula of metal elements by molar ratio is represented by the formula: (1-x)MgTiO3.xCaTiO3 in a composition containing at least Mg and Ti as metal elements.

LEGAL STATUS

[Date of request for examination]

15.03.2002

Date of sending the examiner's decision of rejection]

[Kind of final disposal of application other than the examiner's decision of rejection or application converted registration]

[Date of final disposal for application]
[Patent number]
[Date of registration]
[Number of appeal against examiner's decision of rejection]
[Date of requesting appeal against examiner's decision of rejection]
[Date of extinction of right]

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CLAIMS

[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1] A principal component with which said x is satisfied of 0<=x<=0.2 when Mg and Ti are contained at least as a metallic element and an empirical formula by these mole ratios is expressed as MgTiO(1-x)3 and xCaTiO3, It is B content compound to this principal component 100 weight section B-2 O3 By conversion, 3 - 20 weight section, A dielectric porcelain constituent which characterizes an alkali-metal content compound 1 - 10 weight section, and is characterized by coming to carry out 0.04-0.11 weight section addition of the Ag content compound by Ag2 O conversion further by alkali-metal carbonate conversion.

[Claim 2] A dielectric porcelain constituent according to claim 1 characterized by carrying out Si content compound by SiO2 conversion, and coming to carry out 0.1-5 weight section addition of 0.01 5 weight section and the alkaline-earth-metal content compound by alkaline-earth-metal oxide conversion further to the principal component 100 weight section.

[Claim 3] A dielectric porcelain constituent according to claim 1 or 2 characterized by coming to carry out 0.1-3 weight section addition of the Mn content compound by MnO2 conversion further to the principal component 100 weight section.

[Claim 4] A layered product characterized by being the layered product which has a conductor which uses Ag and/or Cu as a principal component, and said dielectric layer becoming the interior and/or a front face of a dielectric base which come to carry out two or more laminatings of the dielectric layer from a dielectric porcelain constituent according to claim 1 to 3.

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DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed Description of the Invention] [0001]

[The technical field to which invention belongs] This invention relates to the dielectric porcelain constituent and layered product which can be used for the various charges of resonator lumber and the dielectric substrate material for Media Interface Connector which are used in RF fields, such as microwave and a millimeter wave, the charge of dielectric waveguide lumber, a laminating mold ceramic condenser, etc. in RF fields, such as microwave and a millimeter wave, about the dielectric porcelain constituent and layered product which have high Q value. [0002]

[Description of the Prior Art] Conventionally, dielectric porcelain is widely used for a dielectric resonator, the dielectric substrate for Media Interface Connector, waveguide, etc. in RF fields, such as microwave and a millimeter wave. And in recent years, the need of the dielectric ceramics is growing as a material of an electronic-circuitry substrate or electronic parts with the development and spread of mobile communications etc. including a cellular phone.

[0003] In an electronic circuitry or electronic parts, it faced carrying out simultaneous baking of the dielectric ceramics and the inner conductor, and since the burning temperature of the conventional dielectric ceramics was an elevated temperature of 1100 degrees C or more, as a conductor material, Pt, Pd, W, Mo, etc. which are high-melting comparatively were used. since a conductor material high-melting [these] has strong flow resistance -- the conventional electronic-circuitry substrate -- setting -- the Q value of a resonance circuit or an inductance -- small -- becoming -- a conductor -- there were problems, like the transmission loss of a line becomes large.

[0004] Then, the dielectric ceramics of low-temperature baking in which small Ag of flow resistance, Cu, etc. and simultaneous baking are possible is proposed that the starting trouble should be solved. for example, the dielectric porcelain constituent indicated by JP,8-208330,A -- MgO, CaO, TiO2, B-2 O3, and Li2 CO3 from -- it becomes. 2000 or more and temperature coefficient tauf of resonance frequency were the 900-1050-degree C things to which it can calcinate to an inner conductor and coincidence, such as Ag and Cu, at low temperature comparatively, specific-inductive-capacity epsilonr of dielectric porcelain has the outstanding property within **40, and 18 or more and 7GHz [of test frequencies] Q value can realize a miniaturization and high-performance-izing of RF electronic parts.

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] However, in the dielectric porcelain constituent indicated by JP,8-208330,A, there was a problem that the color tone of porcelain will change with baking conditions. [0006] That is, in the above-mentioned dielectric porcelain constituent, when simultaneous baking was carried out with the inner conductor which consists of Ag, Ag of an inner conductor was spread in the dielectric layer, and there was a problem that a color tone changed with Ag near the inner conductor of a dielectric layer. It was generated even if several degrees C burning temperature changed, and even if change of such a color tone was porcelain which has the same property, the problem that appearance differed had it.

[0007] Moreover, in the above-mentioned dielectric porcelain constituent, sintering temperature was still high, since the contraction initiation temperature in sintering was 845-960 degrees C and an elevated temperature further, matching of contraction behavior with conductor material was bad, and there were problems, such as that the substrate and electronic parts which were calcinated curve, and being distorted.

[0008] Namely, although there are some which added metals, such as a glass component, a ceramic component, and Pt, Pd, as a conductor to the thing which uses Ag and/or Cu as a principal component, for example, Ag and Cu, and Ag and Cu Since these conductors were about 650 degrees C as the contraction initiation temperature at the time of baking is high, its difference with the contraction initiation temperature of the above-mentioned dielectric porcelain constituent was large, and, thereby, they had the problem of a substrate etc. deforming.

[0009] While this invention can improve the color tone stability over baking conditions, without having been made in view of the above-mentioned technical problem, and reducing Q value Can reduce burning temperature further rather than before for the purpose of offering the dielectric porcelain constituent and layered product which can carry out low-temperature baking, and contraction initiation temperature is made low. It can bring close to the contraction initiation temperature of a conductor, and even when simultaneous baking is carried out with the conductor which uses Ag and Cu as a principal component, it aims at offering the dielectric porcelain constituent and layered product which can control curvature and distortion.

[0010]

[Means for Solving the Problem] A dielectric porcelain constituent of this invention is MgTiO(1-x)3 and xCaTiO3 about an empirical formula contain Mg and Ti at least as a metallic element, and according to these mole ratios. A principal component with which said x is satisfied of 0<=x<=0.2 when expressed, It is B content compound to this principal component 100 weight section B-2 O3 They are 1 - 10 weight section and the thing which comes to carry out 0.04-0.11 weight section addition of the Ag content compound by Ag2 O conversion further in alkali-metal carbonate conversion about 3 - 20 weight section and an alkali-metal content compound at conversion.

[0011] Here, it is Si content compound further to the principal component 100 weight section SiO2 It is desirable to come to carry out 0.1-5 weight section addition of 0.01 - 5 weight section and the alkaline-earth-metal content compound by alkaline-earth-metal oxide conversion by conversion. Moreover, it is Mn content compound further to the principal component 100 weight section MnO2 It is desirable to come to carry out 0.1-3 weight section addition by conversion.

[0012] A layered product of this invention is a layered product which has a conductor which uses Ag and/or Cu as a principal component on the interior and/or a front face of a dielectric base which come to carry out two or more laminatings of the dielectric layer, and said dielectric layer consists of the above-mentioned dielectric porcelain constituent.

[0013]

[Function] With the dielectric porcelain constituent of this invention, they are MgTiO(1-x)3 and xCaTiO3. Since it comes to carry out specified quantity addition of B content compound, an alkali-metal content compound, and the Ag content compound to the principal component with which it is expressed, While temperature coefficient tauf of the resonance frequency in a -40-+85 degree C temperature requirement is satisfied with less than [**40ppm/degree C] of specific inductive capacity 18-20 and low-temperature baking of 1050 degrees C or less of it is attained less than, without degrading so much the Q value of perovskite mold multiple oxide original which consists of a principal component, in order to carry out specified quantity content of Ag, the stability of the color tone over baking conditions improves.

[0014] It is thought that it is based on the coloring effect of the dielectric layer by Ag and the effect which diffusion of Ag from the inner conductor which consists of Ag is controlled, and controls the color tone change near the inner conductor of a dielectric layer that the stability of the color tone over baking conditions improves by carrying out specified quantity content of Ag since Ag is beforehand added in a dielectric layer.

[0015] Moreover, while low-temperature baking of 920 degrees C or less is attained to a principal component by carrying out specified quantity addition of Si content compound and the alkaline-earthmetal content compound further, even if it can make contraction initiation temperature into 830 degrees C or less and carries out simultaneous baking with inner conductors, such as Ag and Cu, it does not deform.

[0016] Moreover, the degree of sintering of a dielectric porcelain constituent can be improved to a principal component by carrying out specified quantity content of the Mn content compound further. [0017] That is, by carrying out specified quantity addition of the compound which contains B, alkali metal, Si, alkaline earth metal, and Ag, respectively to the above-mentioned principal component, while being able to make temperature coefficient tauf of resonance frequency into less than [**40ppm/degree C] and being able to make [specific inductive capacity / 18-20, and Qf value] 920 degrees C or less and contraction initiation temperature into 830 degrees C or less for burning temperature more than 20000 [GHz], it becomes possible to stabilize the color tone of porcelain to baking conditions. [0018] Furthermore, even if it uses the conductor which uses Ag and/or Cu as a principal component as an inner conductor by forming a layered product using the above dielectric porcelain constituents, while there is no deformation of a layered product and having high dielectric characteristics, low-temperature baking can be performed and the substrate for RFs and the components for RFs by which the color tone was stabilized can be obtained.

{0019].

[Embodiment of the Invention] The dielectric porcelain constituent of this invention is Mg and calcium at least as a metallic element, It is MgTiO3-xCaTiO3 about the empirical formula contain Ti and according to these mole ratios. As opposed to the principal component 100 weight section with which said x is satisfied of 0<=x<=0.2 when expressed It is B content compound B-2 O3 It is Ag2 O conversion about 1 - 10 weight section and Ag content compound, and comes to carry out 0.04-0.11 weight section addition of 3 - 20 weight section and the alkali-metal content compound by alkali-metal carbonate conversion by conversion.

[0020] Here, they are MgTiO(1-x)3 and xCaTiO3 about the empirical formula according the principal component of the dielectric porcelain constituent of this invention to a mole ratio. When expressed, when x exceeded 0.2 mols, it was presupposed that x satisfies $0 \le x \le 0.2$ because temperature coefficient tauf of resonance frequency became large too much at a plus side. As for x, from a viewpoint of temperature coefficient tauf of the resonance frequency of dielectric porcelain, 0.05<=x<=0.15 is especially desirable. Moreover, MgTiO3 CaTiO3 It sets, and if the ranges of a Mg/Ti ratio or a calcium/Ti ratio are 0.9-1.1, it can be used as a principal component of this invention. [0021] And with the dielectric porcelain constituent of this invention, it is B content compound to the principal component 100 weight section B-2 O3 It is Ag2 O conversion about 1 - 10 weight section and Ag content compound, and comes to carry out 0.04-0.11 weight section addition of 3 - 20 weight section and the alkali-metal content compound by alkali-metal carbonate conversion by conversion. [0022] It is B to the principal component 100 weight section B-2 O3 It is B-2 O3 to have carried out 3-20 weight section addition by conversion. When do not sinter at least 1100 degrees C when an addition is under 3 weight sections, but the conductor and simultaneous baking which use Ag or Cu as a principal component become impossible and it exceeds 20 weight sections conversely, it is because the rate of the glass phase in a sintered compact increases and Q value falls. Therefore, the viewpoint of maintaining a degree of sintering and obtaining high Q value to B-2 O3 5 - 15 weight section is desirable at conversion. As a B content compound, there are metal boron, B-2 O3, KOREMAITO, CaB 2O4, borosilicate glass, HOUKEI acid alkali glass, HOUKEI acid alkaline earth glass, etc. [0023] Moreover, when having carried out 1-10 weight section addition of the alkali-metal content compound by alkali-metal carbonate conversion does not sinter at least 1100 degrees C to the principal component 100 weight section when an addition is under 1 weight section, but the conductor and simultaneous baking which use Ag or Cu as a principal component become impossible and it exceeds 10 weight sections conversely, it is because a crystal phase changes and Q value falls. As for an alkalimetal content compound, it is desirable to carry out 3-10 weight section addition by alkali-metal

carbonate conversion from a viewpoint of the improvement in Q value. As an alkali metal, Li, Na, and K can be illustrated and especially Li is desirable also in this. As an alkali-metal content compound, the carbonate of the above-mentioned alkali metal, an oxide, etc. can be illustrated.

[0024] Furthermore, to the principal component 100 weight section, having carried out 0.04-0.11 weight section addition of the Ag content compound by Ag2 O conversion, when an addition is under the 0.04 weight section, according to baking conditions, the color tone of porcelain tends to change and the addition effect is not acquired. It is because the Q value of dielectric porcelain will fall on the other hand if the 0.11 weight section is exceeded. It is desirable to especially carry out 0.07-0.10 weight section addition of the Ag content compound by Ag2 O conversion from the color tone stability of dielectric porcelain and a viewpoint of Q value. As an Ag content compound, they are Ag, Ag2O, and Ag2 CO3. Ag2 from point [are and] that mixing of raw material powder is easy O, and Ag2 CO3 It is desirable. [0025] Moreover, with the dielectric porcelain constituent of this invention, it is Si content compound further to the above-mentioned principal component 100 weight section SiO2 It is desirable to come to carry out 0.1-5 weight section addition of 0.01 - 5 weight section and the alkaline-earth-metal content compound by alkaline-earth-metal oxide conversion by conversion.

[0026] It is Si content compound SiO2 It is because having carried out 0.01-5 weight section addition by conversion has a contraction initiation temperature higher than about 830 degrees C in the sintering process of dielectric porcelain when an addition is under the 0.01 weight section, and the addition effect is not acquired. It is because specific-inductive-capacity epsilonr of dielectric porcelain or Q value will fall on the other hand if 5 weight sections are exceeded. From a viewpoint of specific-inductive-capacity epsilonr of dielectric porcelain, or Q value, it is Si content compound SiO2 It is desirable to carry out 0.5-3 weight section addition by conversion. as Si content compound -- SiO2 and MgSiO3 etc. -- it is the existing thing which carries out 0.1-5 weight section addition of the alkaline-earth-metal content compound by alkaline-earth-metal oxide conversion again. When these are under the 0.1 weight sections, the contraction initiation temperature in the sintering process of dielectric porcelain is higher than 830 degrees C, and the addition effect is not acquired. On the other hand, if 5 weight sections are exceeded, temperature coefficient tauf of the resonance frequency of dielectric porcelain will become large too much at a plus side. It is desirable to especially carry out a total of 0.5 to 3.5 weight section addition of the alkaline-earth-metal content compound by alkaline-earth-metal oxide conversion from the degree of sintering of dielectric porcelain and a viewpoint of temperature coefficient tauf of resonance frequency.

[0027] As an alkaline earth metal, there are Mg, calcium, Sr, and Ba and Ba is desirable also in this. As an alkaline-earth-metal content compound, the carbonate of the above-mentioned alkaline earth metal, an oxide, etc. can be illustrated.

[0028] Furthermore, it is Mn content compound further to a point to the principal component 100 weight section which improves a degree of sintering in the dielectric porcelain constituent of this invention MnO2 It is desirable to carry out 0.1-3 weight section content by conversion. This is MnO2. When fewer than the 0.1 weight section at conversion, the addition effect is small, and it is because dielectric characteristics get worse in [than 3 weight sections] more. It is Mn content compound MnO2 It is desirable to carry out 1.2-1.5 weight section addition by conversion.

[0029] The dielectric porcelain of this invention is MgTiO3 as raw material powder. Powder and CaTiO3 Powder, B-2 O3 Powder and Li2 CO3 Powder and SiO2 Powder, alkaline-earth-metal oxide powder (it MgO(s)) CaO, SrO, BaO, Ag2 O powder, and MnO2 powder are prepared. Weighing capacity is carried out so that it may become the presentation ratio which described these above, and it is ZrO2. Grinding mixing is carried out with a ball. Grinding mixing is carried out after carrying out temporary quenching of this mixed powder at 650-850 degrees C until grinding particle size is again set to 2.5 micrometers or less with ZrO2 ball. This temporary-quenching powder is fabricated in a predetermined configuration by well-known methods, such as press forming and a doctor blade method, and it is obtained by calcinating below 1050 degrees C for 0.5 to 2 hours in the inside of atmospheric air or an oxygen ambient atmosphere, or non-oxidizing atmospheres, such as nitrogen-gas-atmosphere mind.

[0030] Metal salts, such as a hydroxide which generates an oxide by baking, a carbonate, and a nitrate, may be used for raw material powder.

[0031] As for alkaline earth metal, adding as a glass frit is desirable from the point of the improvement in a degree of sintering. For example, B-2 O3 Powder and Li2 CO3 Powder and SiO2 Using powder and alkaline-earth-metal oxide powder, a glass frit is produced and it adds. Under the present circumstances, B-2 O3 Powder and Li2 CO3 Powder and SiO2 It cannot be overemphasized that the amount added as powder is an amount which deducted the amount used by the above-mentioned glass frit.

[0032] With the dielectric porcelain of this invention, Zr etc. may mix in manufacture processes, such as a preferential grinding process of a raw material, or aluminum, Fe, Hf, Sn, etc. may be contained as an unescapable impurity of a raw material.

[0033] With the dielectric porcelain constituent of this invention, it is MgTiO3. It considers as the main crystal grain child, and is CaTiO3 to this. It may deposit. Moreover, 2 (Mg, Ti) O (BO3) may deposit. [0034] In addition, alkaline earth metal is MgTiO3. CaTiO3 It dissolves to A site, or it becomes glass and a degree of sintering is made to improve. Moreover, Si and Ag exist as glass. Alkali metal dissolves in the main crystal phase, or exists in a grain boundary as glass. As for B, alkali metal, Ag and Si, and alkaline earth metal, most exists as glass. In the dielectric porcelain constituent of this invention, the diameter of average crystal grain is 1-5 micrometers. [0035]

[Example] As a raw material MgTiO3 of 99% or more of purity Powder and CaTiO3 Powder and B-2 O3 Powder, alkali-metal (Li, Na, K) carbonate powder, and SiO2 Powder, alkaline-earth-metal oxide (MgO, CaO, SrO, BaO) powder, Ag2 O powder, and MnO2 Weighing capacity is carried out so that it may become the rate which shows powder in a table 1, and it is ZrO2 through pure water. Wet blending was carried out with the ball mill using a ball for 20 hours.

[0036] Next, this mixture was dried (dehydration) and temporary quenching was carried out at 800 degrees C for 1 hour. This temporary-quenching object is ground so that grinding particle size may be set to 1.0 micrometers or less, and it is 1 ton/cm2 as a sample for dielectric-characteristics assessment to the shape of a with a diameter height [8mm height of 10mm] cylinder. Press forming was carried out by the pressure, it calcinated for 2 hours at the temperature which shows this in a table 2, and the sample of the shape of a cylinder with a diameter [of 8mm] and a height of 6mm was obtained. Under the present circumstances, contraction initiation temperature was measured by measurement of a heat shrink.

[0037] Assessment of dielectric characteristics measured the specific inductive capacity and Q value in the frequency of 8GHz by the dielectric cylinder resonator method using said sample. The value expressed with the product of Q value and a test frequency f was indicated to a table 1. Moreover, temperature coefficient tau[of the resonance frequency in a -40-+85 degree C temperature requirement] f [ppm/**] was measured.

[0038] Furthermore, in order to judge the stability of the color tone over baking conditions, burning temperature was changed, and it calcinated and asked for the burning-temperature range where a color tone does not change. These results are indicated to a table 2.

[A table 1]

[0039]

| | | | <u> </u> | , | , | | |
|-----------|--------|-------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|
| 試料 No. | 主成分 | B=Os wt部 | 74加金属 nt部 | SiO2 wt部 | 7M的土類 wt部 | Ag20 wt部 | MnO2 wt部 |
| 1 | 0.08 | 12 | Li 6 | | | 0.09 | 0.05 |
| 2 | 0.08 | 13 | Li 6 | 0.67 | Ba-Ca 3.0 | 0.09 | 0.10 |
| 3 | 0.08 | 14 | Li 6 | 0.75 | Ba-Ca 2.7 | 0.09 | 1.50 |
| 4 | | .14 - | Li 7 | 0.86 | Ba-Ca 2.0 | 0.09 | 1.00 |
| 5 | 0.05 | - 14 | Li 7 | 0.86 | Ba-Ca 2.0 | 0.09 | 1.00 |
| 6 | 0.10 | 14 | Li 7 | 0.96 | Ba-Ca 1.6 | 0.09 | 1.20 |
| 7 | 0.15 | 14 | Li 7 | 0.96 | Ba-Ca 1.2 | 0.09 | 1.20 |
| -8 | 0.20 | 14 | Li 7 | 0.96 | Ba-Ca 0.4 | 0.09 | 1.20 |
| • 9 | 0.21 | 14 | Li 7 | 1,19 | Ba-Ca 2.8 | 0.09 | 1,50 |
| +10 | 0.08 | l . — | | 1.00 | Ba-Ca 2.2 | 0.09 | |
| 11 | 0.08 | 3 | Li 6 | 0.10 | Ba-Ca 0.01 | 0.08 | 0.50 |
| 12 | 0:08 | .7 | Li 6 | 0.01 | Ba-Ca 0.1 | 0.08 | 1.50 |
| 13 | 0.08 | 13 | Li 6 | 0.45 | Ba-Ca 1.6 | 0.09 | 1.50 |
| 14 | 0.08 | 17 | Li 6 | 3.00 | Ba-Ca 5.0 | 0.09 | 1.50 |
| 15 | 0.08 | 20 | Li 6 | 4.00 | Ba-Ca 5.0 | 0.09 | 1.50 |
| 16 | 0.08 | 14. | Li 1 | 5.00 | Ba-Ca 2.0 | 0.09 | 1.50 |
| 17 | 0.08 | 14 | Li 3 | 5.00 | Ba-Ca 2.0 | 0.09 | 1.50 |
| 18 | 0.08 | -14 - | Na 7 | 0.86 | Ng 2.0 | . 0. 09 | 1.50 |
| 19 | 0.08 | 14 | Li, 10 | 5.00 | Ba-Ca 2.0 | 0.09 | 1.50 |
| •20 | 0.08 | 22 | Li 11 | 1.00 | Ba-Ca 2.1 | 0.09 | 1.50 |
| -21 | 0.08 | 14 | K 7 | 0.18 | Ba-Ca 0.4 | 0.07 | 1.50 |
| -22 | 0.08 - | : 14 | Li 6 | 0.46 | Sr 2.2 | 0.09 | 1.50 |
| -23 | 0.08 | 14 | Li 7 | 0.50 | Ba-Ca 1.2 | 0.09 | 1.80 - |
| -24 | 0.08 | 13 | Li 7 | 0.81 | Ba-Ca 2.0 | 0.09 | 1.50 |
| -25 | 0.08 | 14 | Li 6 | 0.94 | Ba-Ca 2.3 | 0.09 | 2.50 |
| 26 | 0.08 | .14 | Li 7 | 0.96 | Ba-Ca 1.6 | 0.09 | 3.00 |
| 27 | 0.08 | 14 | Li 7 | 1.00 | Ba-Ca 1.3 | 0.09 | 3.00 |
| 28 | 0.08 | -14 | Li 7 | 4.28 | Ba-Ca 1.0 | 0.09 | 3.00 |
| •29 | 0.08 | 10 | Li 6 | 2.00 | Ba-Ca 4.0 | . — | 1.50 |
| +30 | 0.08 | 10 | Li 6 | 2.00 | Ba-Ca 4.0 | 0.03 | 1.50 |
| 31 | 0,08 | 10 | Li 6 | 2.00 | Ba-Ca 4.0 | 0.04 | 1.50 |
| 32 | 0.08 | 10 | Li 6 | 2.00 | Ba-Ca 4.0 | 0.09 | 1.50 |
| 33 | 0.08 | 10 | Li 6 | 2.00 | Ba-Ca 4.0 | 0.10 | 1.50 |
| 34 | 0.08 | 10 | Li 6 | 2.00 | Ba-Ca 4.0 | 0.11 | 1.50 |
| +35 | 0.08 | 10 | Li 6 | 2.00 | Ba-Ca 4.0 | 0.12 | 1.50 |

*印は本発明の範囲外の試料を示す。 No.26、27はMg/Ti とCa/Ti 比がそれぞれ1.1,0.9 を示す。 アルカリ金属の欄はアルカリ金属炭酸塩換算 アルカリ土類の欄はアルカリ土類金属酸化物換算

[0040] [A table 2]

| 試料 No. | 焼成温度 ℃ | 収縮開始 で | εr | Qf (8GHz) | τſ | 色調安定焼成 湿度幅 ℃ |
|-------------|-----------|-----------|------|--------------|-------|-----------------|
| 1 | 930 | 840 | 19.5 | 35000 | +10 | 20 |
| 2 | 870 | 817 | 18.8 | 26700 | +17 | 20 . |
| 3 | 870 | 815 | 18.9 | 27500 | +25 | 20 |
| 4 | 870 | 764 | 19.5 | 30000 | + 5 | . 20 |
| 5 | 870 | 787 | 19.4 | 32900 | +20 | 20 |
| 6 | 870 | 790 | 19.3 | 22000 | . +25 | 20 |
| 7 | 870 | 815 | 19.2 | 26500 | +35 | 20 |
| 8 | 900 | 825 | 19.4 | 32500 | +40 | 20 |
| 4 ·9 | 870 | 799 | 19.4 | 23400 | +45 | 20 |
| .+10 | 1200 | 1000 | 20.1 | 45400 | +10- | 20 |
| 11 | 920 · | 845 | 19.8 | 35000 | +40 | 20 |
| 12 | 900 | 830 | 19.5 | 34500 | +15 | 20 |
| 13 | 870 | 817 | 19.4 | 30600 | +30 | 20 |
| 14 | 870 | 790 | 18.9 | 22000 | +35 | 20 |
| 15 | 870 | 800 | 18.6 | 20500 | . +37 | 20 |
| 16 | 890 | 810 | 18.1 | 21000 | +15 | 20 |
| 17 | 870 | 810 | 18.3 | 22000 | +10 | . 20 |
| 18 | 870 | 765 | 19.5 | 33100 | +35 | 20 |
| - 19 | B70 | 790 | 18.2 | 21000 | +15 | 20 |
| +20 | 900 | 860 | 19.8 | 12500 | +22 | 20 |
| 21 | 920 | 830 | 19.4 | 34000 | +19 | 20 |
| 22 | 920 | 812 | 19.5 | 30800_ | +40 | 20 |
| -23 | 870 | 812 | 19.2 | 27200 | +29 | 20 |
| 24 | 870 | 796 | 19.6 | 26000 | +38 | 20 |
| -25 | 870 | 822 | 19.0 | 29000 | +40 | 20 |
| -26 | 870 | 790 | 19.5 | 22800 | +15 | 20 |
| 27 | 870 | 790 | 19.3 | 23100 | +19 | 20 |
| 28 | 890 | 821 | 18.5 | 28100 | +37 | 20 |
| *29 | 870 | 790 | 19.4 | 20100 | +25 | <10 |
| *30 | 870 | :790 | 19.4 | 20100 | +25 | <10 |
| 31 | 870 | 790 | 19.4 | 20100 | +25 | 20 |
| 32 | . 870 | 790 | 19.4 | 20100 | +25 | 20 |
| 33 | 870 | 790 | 19.4 | 20100 | +25 | 30 |
| 34 | 870 | 790 | 19.4 | 20000 | +25 | 30 |
| *35 | 870 | 790 | 19.4 | 19000 | +25 | 30 |

★印は本発明の範囲外の試料を示す。

[0041] The dielectric porcelain constituent of these tables 1 and 2 to this invention, It turns out that temperature coefficient tauf of resonance frequency becomes [the burning-temperature range where a color tone does not change] as larger [as 20-30 degrees C] than example No.of comparison 29 which 18-20, and Qf value can calcinate [less than / **40ppm/degree C / and specific inductive capacity] below more than 20000 [GHz] and 930 degrees C, and do not add Ag content compound, or example No.of comparison 30 with few additions.

[0042] And it is SiO2 further. By the sample which added the alkaline-earth-metal content compound within the limits of this invention, sintering contraction begins at 760-830 degrees C, and it turns out that the outstanding degree of sintering which can be calcinated below 920 degrees C is acquired. [0043] In addition, in a table 1, Ba-calcium shows the total quantity of BaO powder and CaO powder in the column of an alkaline earth. [0044]

[Effect of the Invention] Since specified quantity content of Ag is carried out while specific inductive capacity satisfies 18-20 less than [**40ppm/degree C] and being able to carry out low-temperature baking of the temperature coefficient tauf of resonance frequency below 1050 degrees C, without degrading so much the Q value of perovskite mold multiple oxide original which consists of a principal

component according to this invention as explained in full detail above, the stability of the color tone over baking conditions can be improved. Moreover, while low-temperature baking of 920 degrees C or less can do Si content compound and an alkaline-earth-metal content compound by carrying out specified quantity addition further to a principal component, even if it can make contraction initiation temperature into 830 degrees C or less and carries out simultaneous baking with inner conductors, such as Ag and Cu, it does not deform.

[Translation done.]

(19) 日本国特許庁 (JP)

(12) 公開特許公報(A)

(11)特許出願公開番号

特開平11-278925

(43)公開日 平成11年(1999)10月12日

| | | | • | | | | |
|----------------|--------|--------------------|----------|---------|----------------|------|---------|
| (51) Int.CL* | ٠. | 識別記号 | FΙ | | | • | |
| C04B | 35/46 | | C04B 3 | 35/46 | . 1 | F | |
| H01B | 3/12 | 3 3 3 | H01B | 3/12 | 333 | | |
| H01G | 4/12 | 358 | H01G | 4/12 | 358 | | |
| H010 | 3/08 | | H01P | 3/08 | | | |
| 110,11 | 7/10 | | | 7/10 | | , | |
| | 7/10 | | | | 請求項の数4 | OL | (全 6 頁) |
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(54) 【発明の名称】 誘電体磁器組成物および積層体

(57)【要約】

【課題】Q値を低下させることなく、焼成条件に対する 色調安定性を向上できるとともに、低温焼成できる誘電 体磁器組成物および積層体を提供する。

【解決手段】金属元素として少なくともMgおよびTiを含有し、これらのモル比による組成式を、(1-x)MgTiO3・xCaTiO3と表した時、前記xが0≤x≤0.2を満足する主成分と、該主成分100重量部に対して、B含有化合物をBzO3換算で3~20重量部、アルカリ金属含有化合物をアルカリ金属炭酸塩換算で1~10重量部、さらにAg含有化合物をAgzO換算で0.04~0.11重量部添加してなるものである。

【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】金属元素として少なくともMgおよびTi を含有し、これらのモル比による組成式を、

(1-x) MgTiO3 ·xCaTiO3

と表した時、前記xが0≦x≦0.2を満足する主成分 と、該主成分100重量部に対して、B含有化合物をB 2 O3 換算で3~20重量部、アルカリ金属含有化合物 をアルカリ金属炭酸塩換算で1~10重量部、さらにA g含有化合物をAg2 O換算で0.04~0.11重量 部添加してなることを特徴とする誘電体磁器組成物。

【請求項2】主成分100重量部に対して、さらにSi 含有化合物をSiOz換算で0.01~5重量部、アル カリ土類金属含有化合物をアルカリ土類金属酸化物換算 で0.1~5重量部添加してなることを特徴とする請求 項1記載の誘電体磁器組成物。

【請求項3】主成分100重量部に対して、さらにMn 含有化合物をMnOz換算で0.1~3重量部添加して なることを特徴とする請求項1または2記載の誘電体磁 器組成物。

【請求項4】誘電体層を複数積層してなる誘電基体の内 20 部および/または表面に、Agおよび/またはCuを主 成分とする導体を有する積層体であって、前記誘電体層 が、請求項1乃至3のいずれかに記載の誘電体磁器組成 物からなることを特徴とする積層体。

【発明の詳細な説明】

[0001]

【発明の属する技術分野】本発明は、マイクロ波、ミリ 波等の高周波領域において、高いQ値を有する誘電体磁 器組成物および積層体に関するものであり、例えば、マ イクロ波やミリ波などの高周波領域において使用される 種々の共振器用材料やMIC用誘電体基板材料、誘電体 **夢波路用材料や積層型セラミックコンデンサ等に用いる** ことができる誘電体磁器組成物および積層体に関する。 [00.02]

【従来技術】従来、誘電体磁器は、マイクロ波やミリ波 等の高周波領域において、誘電体共振器、MIC用誘電 体基板や導波路等に広く利用されている。そして、近年 においては、携帯電話をはじめとする移動体通信等の発 達および普及に伴い、電子回路基板や電子部品の材料と して誘電体セラミックスの需要が増大しつつある。

【0003】電子回路や電子部品において、誘電体セラ ミックスと内部導体を同時焼成するに際しては、従来の 誘電体セラミックスの焼成温度が1100℃以上という 高温であったため、導体材料としては、比較的高融点で あるPt、Pd、W、Mo等が使用されていた。これら 高融点の導体材料は導通抵抗が大きいため、従来の電子 回路基板において、共振回路やインダクタンスのQ値が 小さくなってしまい、導体線路の伝送損失が大きくなる 等の問題があった。

抗の小さいAg、Cu等と同時焼成可能な低温焼成の誘 電体セラミックスが提案されている。例えば、特開平8. **一208330号公報に開示された誘電体磁器組成物** H. MgO, CaO, TiO2 & B2 O3, Liz CO 3 からなるものであり、900~1050℃の比較的低 温でAg、Cu等の内部導体と同時に焼成でき、誘電体 磁器の比誘電率 erが18以上、測定周波数7GHzで のQ値が2000以上、かつ共振周波数の温度係数でf が土40以内の優れた特性を有し、高周波電子部品の小 10 型化と高性能化を実現できるものであった。

2

[0005]

【発明が解決しようとする課題】しかしながら、特開平 8-208330号公報に開示された誘電体磁器組成物 では、焼成条件によって磁器の色調が変化してしまうと いう問題があった。

【0006】即ち、上記誘電体磁器組成物では、Agか らなる内部導体と同時焼成すると、内部導体のAgが誘 電体層中に拡散し、誘電体層の内部導体近傍がAgによ り色調が変化するという問題があった。このような色調 の変化は、例えば、焼成温度が数℃変化しても生じ、同 一特性を有する磁器であっても外観が異なるという問題 があった。

【0007】また、上記誘電体磁器組成物では焼結温度 がまだ高く、さらに焼結における収縮開始温度が845 ~960℃と高温であるため、 導体材料との収縮挙動の マッチングが悪く、焼成された基板や電子部品が反る、 歪む等の問題があった。

【0008】即ち、導体としては、Agおよび/または Cuを主成分とするもの、例えば、Ag、Cu、あるい はAg、Cuに対してガラス成分やセラミック成分、P t Pd等の金属を添加したものがあるが、これらの導 体は、焼成時における収縮開始温度が高くとも650℃ 程度であるため、上記誘電体磁器組成物の収縮開始温度 との差が大きく、これにより、基板等が変形する等の問 題があった。

【0009】本発明は上記課題に鑑みなされたもので、 Q値を低下させることなく、焼成条件に対する色調安定 性を向上できるとともに、低温焼成できる誘電体磁器組 成物および積層体を提供することを目的とし、さらに焼 成温度を従来よりもさらに低下させることができ、収縮 開始温度を低くして、導体の収縮開始温度に近づけるこ とができ、AgやCuを主成分とする導体と同時焼成し た場合でも反りや歪みを抑制できる誘電体磁器組成物お よび積層体を提供することを目的とする。

[0010]

【課題を解決するための手段】本発明の誘電体磁器組成 物は、金属元素として少なくともMgおよびTiを含有 し、これらのモル比による組成式を、(1-x)MgT i O₃ · x C a T i O₃ と表した時、前記xが0≤x≤ 【0004】そこで、係る問題点を解決すべく、導通抵 50 0.2を満足する主成分と、該主成分100重量部に対 して、B含有化合物をB2 O3 換算で3~20重量部、アルカリ金属含有化合物をアルカリ金属炭酸塩換算で1~10重量部、さらにAg含有化合物をAg2 O換算で0.04~0.11重量部添加してなるものである。【0011】ここで、主成分100重量部に対して、さらにSi含有化合物をSiO2換算で0.01~5重量部、アルカリ土類金属含有化合物をアルカリ土類金属酸化物換算で0.1~5重量部添加してなることが望ましい。また、主成分100重量部に対して、さらにMn含有化合物をMnO2換算で0.1~3重量部添加してな 10ることが望ましい。

【0012】本発明の積層体は、誘電体層を複数積層してなる誘電基体の内部および/または表面に、Agおよび/またはCuを主成分とする導体を有する積層体であって、前記誘電体層が、上記誘電体磁器組成物からなるものである。

[0013]

【作用】本発明の誘電体磁器組成物では、(1-x)MgTiO3・xCaTiO3で表される主成分に対して、B含有化合物、アルカリ金属含有化合物およびAg20含有化合物を所定量添加してなるため、主成分からなるペロブスカイト型複合酸化物本来のQ値をそれほど劣化させることなく、-40~+85℃の温度範囲における共振周波数の温度係数で「が±40ppm/℃以内で、比誘電率18~20を満足し、1050℃以下の低温焼成が可能となるとともに、Agを所定量含有するため、焼成条件に対する色調の安定性が向上する。

【0014】Agを所定量含有することとにより焼成条件に対する色調の安定性が向上するのは、誘電体層中にAgを予め添加しているため、Agによる誘電体層の着30色効果と、Agからなる内部導体からのAgの拡散が抑制され、誘電体層の内部導体近傍の色調変化を抑制する効果によるものと考えられる。

【0015】また、主成分に対して、さらにSi含有化合物とアルカリ土類金属含有化合物を所定量添加することにより、920℃以下の低温焼成が可能になるとともに、収縮開始温度を830℃以下とすることができ、Ag、Cu等の内部導体と同時焼成しても変形することがない。

【0016】また、主成分に対して、さらにMn含有化合物を所定量含有することにより誘電体磁器組成物の焼結性を向上できる。

【0017】つまり、上記主成分に対して、B、アルカリ金属、Si、アルカリ土類金属およびAgをそれぞれ含有する化合物を所定量添加することにより、共振周波数の温度係数でfを±40ppm/℃以内、比誘電率を18~20、Qf値を20000〔GHz〕以上、焼成温度を920℃以下、収縮開始温度を830℃以下とすることができるとともに、焼成条件に対して磁器の色調を安定させることが可能となる。

【0018】さらに、上記のような誘電体磁器組成物を 用いて積層体を形成することにより、内部導体としてA gおよび/またはCuを主成分とする導体を使用しても 積層体の変形がなく、高い誘電特性を有するとともに、 低温焼成ができ、色調が安定した高周波用基板や高周波 用部品を得ることができる。

[0019]

【発明の実施の形態】本発明の誘電体磁器組成物は、金属元素として少なくともMg、Ca、Tiを含有し、これらのモル比による組成式をMgTiO3ーxCaTiO3と表した時、前記xが、0≤x≤0.2、を満足する主成分100重量部に対して、B含有化合物をB2O3換算で3~20重量部、アルカリ金属含有化合物をアルカリ金属炭酸塩換算で1~10重量部、Ag含有化合物をAg2O換算で、0.04~0.11重量部添加してなるものである。

【0020】ここで、本発明の誘電体磁器組成物の主成分を、モル比による組成式を (1-x) Mg TiO3 · x Ca TiO3 と表した時、xが $0 \le x \le 0$. 2を満足するとしたのは、xが0. 2モルを越える場合には、共振周波数の温度係数 τ f が プラス 側に大きくなりすぎてしまうからである。とりわけ誘電体磁器の共振周波数の温度係数 τ f の観点からはx は0. $05 \le x \le 0$. 15が好ましい。また、Mg TiO3 と Ca TiO3 において、Mg/Ti比またはCa/Ti比が0. $9 \sim 1$. 1の範囲であれば、本発明の主成分として使用できる。

【0021】そして、本発明の誘電体磁器組成物では主成分100重量部に対して、B含有化合物をB2 O3 換算で3~20重量部、アルカリ金属含有化合物をアルカリ金属炭酸塩換算で1~10重量部、Ag含有化合物をAg2 O換算で、0.04~0.11重量部添加してなるものである。

【0022】主成分100重量部に対してBをB2 O3 換算で3~20重量部添加したのは、B2 O3 の添加量 が3重量部未満の場合には1100℃でも焼結せず、A gまたはCuを主成分とする導体と同時焼成ができなく なり、逆に20重量部を越える場合には、焼結体中のガ ラス相の割合が増加して、Q値が低下するからである。 よって、焼結性を維持し、高いQ値を得るという観点か らB2 O3 換算で5~15重量部が望ましい。B含有化 合物としては、金属硼素、B2 O3、コレマイト、Ca B2 O4、ホウケイ酸ガラス、ホウケイ酸アルカリガラ ス、ホウケイ酸アルカリ土類ガラス等がある。

【0023】また、主成分100重量部に対して、アルカリ金属含有化合物をアルカリ金属炭酸塩換算で1~10重量部添加したのは、添加量が1重量部未満の場合には1100℃でも焼結せず、AgまたはCuを主成分とする導体と同時焼成ができなくなり、逆に10重量部を越える場合には、結晶相が変化して、Q値が低下するからである。アルカリ金属含有化合物は、Q値向上の観点

からアルカリ金属炭酸塩換算で3~10重量部添加することが望ましい。アルカリ金属としては、Li、Na、Kを例示することができ、この中でもLiが特に望ましい。アルカリ金属含有化合物としては、上記アルカリ金属の炭酸塩、酸化物等を例示することができる。

【0024】さらに、主成分100重量部に対して、Ag含有化合物をAg2 O換算で0.04~0.11重量部添加したのは、添加量が0.04重量部未満の場合には焼成条件によって磁器の色調が変化し易く、添加効果が得られない。一方0.11重量部を超えると誘電体磁器の器のQ値が低下するからである。とりわけ誘電体磁器の色調安定性とQ値の観点からはAg含有化合物をAg2O換算で0.07~0.10重量部添加することが望ましい。Ag含有化合物としては、Ag、Ag2O、Ag2CO3があり、原料粉末の混合が容易という点から、Ag2O、Ag2CO3が望ましい。

【0025】また、本発明の誘電体磁器組成物では、上記主成分100重量部に対して、さらにSi含有化合物をSiOz換算で0.01~5重量部、アルカリ土類金属含有化合物をアルカリ土類金属酸化物換算で0.1~5重量部添加してなることが望ましい。

【0026】Si含有化合物をSiO2 換算で0.01 ~5重量部添加したのは、添加量が0.01重量部未満 の場合には誘電体磁器の焼結過程における収縮開始温度 が約830℃よりも高く、添加効果が得られないからで ある。一方、5重量部を越えると誘電体磁器の比誘電率 ϵ rあるいはQ値が低下するからである。誘電体磁器の 比誘電率 e r あるいはQ値の観点からは、S i 含有化合 物をSiO2 換算で0.5~3重量部添加することが望 ましい。Si含有化合物としては、SiOz、MgSi O3 等があるまた、アルカリ土類金属含有化合物をアル カリ土類金属酸化物換算で0.1~5重量部添加するも のである。これらが0.1重量部未満の場合には誘電体 磁器の焼結過程における収縮開始温度が830℃よりも 高く、添加効果が得られない。一方、5重量部を越える と誘電体磁器の共振周波数の温度係数でfがプラス側に 大きくなりすぎてしまう。とりわけ誘電体磁器の焼結性 と共振周波数の温度係数でfの観点からは、アルカリ土 類金属含有化合物をアルカリ土類金属酸化物換算で合計 0.5~3.5重量部添加することが望ましい。

【0027】アルカリ土類金属としては、Mg、Ca、Sr、Baがあり、このなかでもBaが望ましい。アルカリ土類金属含有化合物としては、上記アルカリ土類金属の炭酸塩、酸化物等を例示することができる。

【0028】さらに、本発明の誘電体磁器組成物では、 焼結性を改善する点から、主成分100重量部に対して さらにMn含有化合物をMnOz 換算で0.1~3重量 部含有することが望ましい。これは、MnOz 換算で 0.1重量部よりも少ない場合にはその添加効果が小さ

らである。Mn含有化合物をMnO2 換算で1.2~ 1.5重量部添加することが望ましい。

【0029】本発明の誘電体磁器は、原料粉末として、例えば、MgTiO3 粉末、CaTiO3 粉末と、B2O3 粉末、Li2 CO3 粉末、SiO2 粉末、アルカリ土類金属酸化物粉末(MgO、CaO、SrO、BaO)、Ag2 O粉末、MnO2粉末を準備し、これらを上記した組成比となるように秤量し、ZrO2 ボールにより粉砕混合し、この混合粉末を650~850℃で仮焼した後、再度ZrO2ボールにより粉砕粒径が2.5μm以下になるまで粉砕混合し、この仮焼粉末をプレス成形やドクターブレード法等の公知の方法により所定形状に成形し、大気中または酸素雰囲気中または窒素雰囲気等の非酸化性雰囲気において1050℃以下で0.5~2時間焼成することにより得られる。

【0030】原料粉末は、焼成により酸化物を生成する水酸化物、炭酸塩、硝酸塩等の金属塩を用いても良い。【0031】アルカリ土類金属はガラスフリットとして添加することが焼結性向上の点から望ましい。例えば、B2 O3 粉末、Li2 CO3 粉末、アルカリ土類金属酸化物粉末を用いてガラスフリットを作製して添加する。この際、B2O3 粉末、Li2 CO3 粉末、SiO2 粉末として添加される量は、上記ガラスフリットで用いられた量を差し引いた量であることは言うまでもない。

【0032】本発明の誘電体磁器では、原料の混合粉砕工程等の製造過程でZr等が混入したり、原料の不可避不純物としてAl、Fe、Hf、Sn等が含まれることもある。

80 【0033】本発明の誘電体磁器組成物では、MgTi O3 を主結晶粒子とし、これにCaTiO3 が析出する 場合もある。また、(Mg, Ti)2 (BO3) Oが析 出することもある。

【0034】尚、アルカリ土類金属は、MgTiO3とCaTiO3のAサイトに固溶したり、あるいはガラスとなって焼結性を向上させることになる。また、Si、Agはガラスとして存在する。アルカリ金属は、主結晶相中に固溶したり、粒界にガラスとして存在する。B、アルカリ金属、Ag、Siおよびアルカリ土類金属は殆どがガラスとして存在する。本発明の誘電体磁器組成物では、平均結晶粒径が1~5μmのものである。【0035】

【実施例】原料として純度99%以上の、MgTiO3 粉末、CaTiO3粉末、B2O3粉末、アルカリ金属 (Li、Na、K)炭酸塩粉末、SiO2粉末、アルカ リ土類金属酸化物(MgO、CaO、SrO、BaO) 粉末、Ag2O粉末、MnO2粉末を、表1に示す割合 となるように秤量し、純水を媒体とし、ZrO2ボール を用いたボールミルにて20時間湿式混合した。

0 【0036】次にこの混合物を乾燥(脱水)し、800

でで1時間仮焼した。この仮焼物を、粉砕粒径が1.0 μm以下になるように粉砕し、誘電特性評価用の試料として直径10mm高さ8mmの円柱状に1ton/cm²の圧力でプレス成形し、これを表2に示す温度で2時間焼成し、直径8mm、高さ6mmの円柱状の試料を得た。この際、熱収縮の測定により収縮開始温度を測定した。

【0037】誘電特性の評価は、前記試料を用いて誘電 体円柱共振器法にて周波数8GHzにおける比誘電率と Q値を測定した。Q値と測定周波数fとの積で表される*10

* 値を表1に記載した。また、-40~+85℃の温度範囲における共振周波数の温度係数でf[ppm/℃]を 測定した。

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【0038】さらに、焼成条件に対する色調の安定性を 判定するために、焼成温度を変化させて焼成し、色調が 変化しない焼成温度範囲を求めた。これらの結果を表2 に記載する。

【0039】 【表1】

| 数 N | | 主成分 | B=Os wt部 | | リ会員 t部 | SiO ₂ · wt部 | アルカリ土類 wt部 | Ag20 wt部 | MnOs wt部 |
|-------------|----------------|-------|-------------|----|-----------|------------------------|---------------|-------------|-------------|
| | 1 | 0. 08 | 12 | Li | 6 | | | 0.09 | 0,05 |
| | 2 | 0.08 | 13 | Li | 6 | 0.67 | Ba-Ca 3.0 | 0.09 | 0.10 |
| | 3 | 0.08 | 14 | Li | 6 | 0.75 | Ba-Ca 2.7 | 0.09 | 1,50 |
| | 4 | | 14 | Li | 7 | 0.86 | Ba-Ca 2.0 | 0.09 | 1.00 |
| 1. | 5 | 0.05 | 14 | Li | 7 | 0.86 | Ba-Ca 2.0 | 0.09 | 1.00 |
| | В | 0.10 | 14 | Li | 7 | 0.96 | Ba-Ca 1.6 | 0.09 | 1.20 |
| | 7 | 0.15 | 14 | Li | 7 | 0.96 | Ba-Ca 1.2 | 0.09 | 1.20 |
| | В | 0.20 | 14 | Li | .7 | 0.96 | Ba-Ca 0.4 | 0.09 | 1,20 |
| | 9 | 0.21 | 14 | Li | 7 | 1.19 | Ba-Ca 2.8 | 0.09 | 1.50 |
| +1 0 | 0 | 0.08 | _ | | | 1.00 | 8a-Ca 2.2 | 0.09 | |
| 1 | ı | 0.08 | 3 | Li | 6 | 0.10 | Ba-Ca 0.01 | 0.08 | 0.50 |
| 1: | 2 | 0.08 | 7 | Li | 6 | 0.01 | Ba-Ca 0.1 | 0.08 | 1.50 |
| 1: | 3 | 0. Ò8 | 13 | Li | 6 | 0.45 | Ba-Ca 1.6 | 0.09 | 1.50 |
| 14 | 4 | 0.08 | . 17 | Li | 6 | 3.00 | Ba-Ca 5.0. | 0.09 | 1.50 |
| 1: | 5 | 0.08 | 20 | Li | 6 | 4.00 | Ba-Ca 5.0 | 0.09 | - 1.50 |
| 10 | 6 | 0.08 | 14 | Li | 1 | 5.00 | Ba-Ca 2.0 | 0.09 | 1.50 |
| 11 | 7 | 0.08 | 14 | Li | 3 | 5, 00 | Ba-Ca 2.0 | 0.09 | 1.50 |
| 10 | 8 | 0.08 | 14 | Na | 7 | 0.88 | Mg 2.0 | 0.09 | 1.50 |
| 19 | 9 | 0.08 | 14 | Li | 10 | 5. 00 | Ba-Ca 2.0 | 0.09 | 1.50 |
| +21 | 0 | 0.08 | 22 | Li | 11 | 1.00 | Ba-Ca 2.1 | 0.09 | - 1,50 |
| 2: | 1 | 0.08 | 14 | K | 7 | 0, 18 | Ba-Ca 0.4 | 0.07 | 1.50 |
| 2 | 2 | 0.08 | 14 | Li | 6 | 0.46 | 5r 2.2 | 0.09 | 1.50 |
| 2 | 3 | 0.08 | 14 | Li | 7 | 0.50 | Ba-Ca 1.2 | 0.09 | 1.80 |
| 24 | ۱. | 0.08 | 13 | Li | 7 | 0.81 | Ba-Ca 2.0 | 0.09 | 1.50 |
| 2 | 5 | 0.08 | 14 | Li | 6 · | 0.94 | Ba-Ca 2.3 | 0.09 | 2.50 |
| 20 | 5 _. | 0.08 | 14 | Li | 7 | 0. 96 | Ba-Ca 1.6 | 0.09 | . 3.00 |
| 2 | , | 0.08 | 14 | Li | 7 | 1.00 | Ba-Ca 1.3 | 0.09 | 3,00 |
| 2 | | 0.08 | 14 | Li | 7 | 4. 28 | Ba-Ca 1.0 | 0.09 | 3.00 |
| • 29 | | 0,08 | 10 | Lj | 6 | 2.00 | Ba-Ca 4.0 | | 1.50 |
| +30 |) | 0.08 | 10 | Li | 6 | 2,00 | Ba-Ca 4.0 | 0.03 | 1.50 |
| 31 | | 0,08 | 10 | Li | 6 | 2.00 | Ba-Ca 4.0 | 0.04 | 1.50 |
| 32 | 2 | 0.08 | 10 | Li | 6 | 2.00 | Ba-Ca 4.0 | 0.09 | 1,50 |
| 33 | 3 | 0.08 | 10 | Li | 6 | 2.00 | Ba-Ca 4.0 | 0.10 | 1,50 |
| 34 | | 0.08 | 10 | Li | 6 | Z. 00 | Ba-Ca 4.0 | 0.11 | 1.50 |
| =35 | ; | 0.08 | 10 | Li | 6 | 2.00 | Ba-Ca 4.0 | 0.12 | 1.50 |

*印は本発明の範囲外の試料を示す。 No.26、27は短/Ti とCa/Ti 比がそれぞれ1.1,0.9 を示す。 アルカリ金属の機はアルカリ金属炭酸塩換算 アルカリ土類の機はアルカリ土類金属酸化物換算

※ ※【表2】

| 試料 No. | 焼成温度 で | 収縮開始 | ЕГ | Qf (8GH2) | τf | 色鋼安定競成 基度幅 C |
|------------|-----------|------|------|----------------|------------|-----------------|
| 1 | 930 | 840 | 19.5 | 35000 | +10 | 20 |
| 2 | 870 | 817 | 18.8 | 26700 | +17 | 20 |
| 3 | 870 | 815 | 18.9 | 27500 | +25 | 20 |
| 4 | 870 | 764 | 19.5 | 30000 | + 5 | 20 |
| 5 | 870 | 787 | 19.4 | 32900 | +20 | 20 |
| 6 | 870 | 790 | 19.3 | 22000 | +25 | 20 |
| 7 | 870 | 815 | 19.2 | 26500 | +35 | . 20 |
| 8 | 900 | 825 | 19.4 | 32500 | +40 | 20 |
| • 9 | 870 | 799 | 19.4 | 23400 | +45 | 20 |
| •10 | 1200 | 1000 | 20.1 | 45400 | +10 | 20 |
| 11 | 920 | 845 | 19.8 | 35000 | +40 | 20 · |
| 12 | 900 | 830 | 19.5 | 34500 | +15 | 20 |
| 13 | 870 | 817 | 19.4 | 30600 | +30 | 20 |
| 14 | 870 | 790 | 18.9 | 22000 | +35 | 20 |
| 16 | 870 | 800 | 18.6 | 20500 | +37 | 20 |
| 16 | 890 | 810 | 18.1 | 21000 | +15 | 20 |
| 17 | 870 | 810 | 18.3 | 22000 | +10 | . 20 |
| 18 | 870 | 765 | 19.5 | 33100 | +35 | 20 · |
| 19 | 870 | 790 | 18.2 | 21000 | +15 | 20 |
| *20 | 900 | 860 | 19.8 | 12500 | +22 | 20 |
| 21 | 920 | 830 | 19.4 | 34000 | . +19 | 20 |
| 22 | 920 | 812 | 19.5 | 30800 | +40 | . 20 |
| 23 | 870 | 812 | 19.2 | 27200 | +29 | 20 |
| 24 | 870 | 796 | 19.6 | 26000 | +38 | 20 |
| 25 | 870 | 822 | 19.0 | 29000 | +40 | 20 |
| 26 | 870 | 790 | 19.5 | 22800 | +15 | 20 |
| 27 | 870 | 790 | 19.3 | 23100 | +19 | 20 |
| 28 | 890 | 821 | 18.5 | 28100 | +37 | 20 |
| *29 | 870 | 790 | 19.4 | 20100 | +25 | <10 |
| •30 | 870 | 790 | 19.4 | 20100 | +25 | <10 . |
| 31 | 870 | 790 | 19.4 | 20100 | +25 | 20 |
| 32 | 870 | 790 | 19.4 | 20100 | +25 | 20 30 |
| 33 | 870 | 790 | 19.4 | 20100 | +25 | 30 30 |
| 34 | 870 | 790 | 19.4 | 20000 19000 | +25 +25 | 30 |
| *35 | 870 | 790 | 19.4 | 13000 | 740 | 30 |

* 印は本発明の範囲外の試料を示す。

【0041】これらの表1、2から、本発明の誘電体磁 器組成物は、共振周波数の温度係数でfが±40ppm /℃以内、比誘電率が18~20、Qf値が20000 (GHz)以上、かつ、930℃以下で焼成が可能で、 Ag含有化合物を添加しない比較例No.29、もしくは 添加量が少ない比較例No.30よりも、色調が変化しな。 い焼成温度範囲が20~30℃と広くなることが判る。 【0042】そして、さらに、SiO2 やアルカリ土類 金属含有化合物を本発明の範囲内で添加した試料では、 760~830℃で焼結収縮が開始し、920℃以下で 焼成が可能な優れた焼結性が得られることが判る。 【0043】尚、表1において、アルカリ土類の欄でB aーCaとはBaO粉末とCaO粉末の合計量を示す。*

【発明の効果】以上詳述した通り、本発明によれば、主 成分からなるペロブスカイト型複合酸化物本来のQ値を それほど劣化させることなく、共振周波数の温度係数で fが±40ppm/℃以内で、比誘電率が18~20を 満足し、1050℃以下で低温焼成できるとともに、A gを所定量含有するため、焼成条件に対する色調の安定 性を向上できる。また、主成分に対して、さらにSi含 有化合物とアルカリ土類金属含有化合物を所定量添加す ることにより、920℃以下の低温焼成ができるととも に、収縮開始温度を830℃以下とすることができ、A g、Cu等の内部導体と同時焼成しても変形することが ない。